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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.85.

October 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 79 61

October 18, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 69 45

7779 日三初月九

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

四拜禮 號八十月十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

German Retire Before Australians.

London, October 17.

An Australian official correspondent telegraphs that the Germans, yesterday, retired opposite a small portion of the Australian front to the next spur of high ground, about one thousand yards back.

Germans Bomb Nancy.

London, October 17.

A French communiqué states:—Enemy aeroplanes violently bombed Nancy, ten civilians being killed and forty injured. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed on the 16th instant and on the 15th twenty others fell uncontrolled in their own lines. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed military establishments at Volkelingen, railway stations at Thionville, Metz and Metz Woippy, as well as factories at Hagondange and Rombach.

A German official wireless message states:—As a reprisal, our aviators bombed Nancy, causing large fires.

A Quiet Day.

London, October 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing of interest to report.

ANOTHER INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, October 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the inter-Allied Conference opened at Meitz. The Under Secretary of Blockade urged the necessity for inter-Allied action against the re-insurance of enemy enterprises and said that the French Government had initiated legislation on the subject.

A DEBT TO OUR FIGHTERS.

London, October 17.

It is understood that the Government contemplates asking both Houses of Parliament to pass a vote of thanks to the forces for their gallantry on land and sea. This unprecedented step is in response to a long desire at Westminster to acknowledge the country's immeasurable debt to the fighting men.

LABOUR WAR MEMORIAL.

London, October 17.

At a meeting of the Labour leaders yesterday, it was decided to recommend their constituents to erect a National Labour Institute in London in honour of the fallen and incapacitated Trade Unionists and other workers.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL HELP.

London, October 17.

A message from Washington says that the Government's offer of three hundred million dollars of certificates of indebtedness, with interest at four per cent., has been heavily over-subscribed. The Liberty Loan has reached, approximately, a billion dollars.

BOMB-DROPPING BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

London, October 17.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Monday night, dropped many tons of bombs of Bruges Dock. One of our fighter patrols on Tuesday brought down an enemy two-seater in the vicinity of Zeebrugge. The observer fell out. The machine fell in flames. All our machines returned.

U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

London, October 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Government has loaned Britain a further five millions sterling, Russia ten millions, France four millions and Belgium six hundred thousand, making the total loaned to the Allies up to date of five hundred and forty-two millions sterling.

ANGLO-DUTCH PLAN FALLS THROUGH.

London, October 17.

The proposed Anglo-Dutch arrangement under which Holland was to import several hundred thousand tons of coal from Britain, Britain in return receiving a certain proportion of foodstuffs from Holland, has apparently broken down. The Dutch Minister for Agriculture states that the plan for requisitioning ships to bring coal from Britain has been abandoned owing to Germany's inability to guarantee their safety even if they bore distinguishing marks, because they might be mistaken for submarine traps.

ITALY'S WAR DETERMINATION.

London, October 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that, speaking in the Chamber, the Premier declared that, until final and complete victory, Italy would remain indissolubly identified with the Allies. Italy was on guard against enemy devices to divide the Allies.

A Socialist motion of "no confidence in the Government" was defeated by 228 votes to 51. There were fifteen abstentions.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, October 17.

The captain and forty-nine of the crew of a British steamer have been landed and reports that their steamer was attacked by two submarines, torpedoed and sunk without warning. The submarines shelled the crew in the most brutal manner after they had entered their boats, killing two and wounding six.

A MILITARY LEAVE DIFFICULTY.

London, October 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that Lord Derby was arranging to make special representations to all Commanders-in-Chief in distant war theatres in order that leave should be given as freely and fairly as possible, but there was an extraordinary difficulty in these cases so far as transport was concerned.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

RIGA GULF ACTIONS.

German in Full Possession of Oesel Island.

London, October 17.

A German official wireless message states:—We overcame resistance in the Sworbe Peninsula, gaining full possession of Oesel Island. Yesterday's prisoners number 1,100. Naval encounters north of Oesel and also in the Riga Gulf resulted in our favour. Naval airships bombed Pernau, causing large fires.

The Russian Report.

London, October 17.

A Russian official wireless message states:—The enemy pressed us back over the mounds in the direction of Moon Island, interrupting land communication between Oesel and Moon Islands. We completely lost touch with our forces on Oesel Island. Eye-witnesses report that an enemy Drednought-ran into the mine-field on Friday and that after an explosion the warship proceeded to the coast, its ultimate fate being unknown.

THE BE-ANT CASE.

An Interesting Statement of Policy.

London, October 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu made a statement regarding the release of Mrs. Beant and associates, declaring that the course followed in no way constituted criticism of the action of the local Government which was in fact approved by the Raj and never questioned by himself.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Joynton Hicks, did not think the matter was one on which a long discussion would be at present advantageous. He could not undertake to facilitate such.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. Wedgwood, said that certain Mohammedans were interested at present but for reasons different from the Beant case. They were interested because they openly sympathized with His Majesty's enemies.

Mr. Joynton Hicks gave notice that he would raise the subject on the adjournment to-night.

Mr. Montagu's statement was in reply to a request by Sir John D. Eses for information. Mr. Montagu said:—I cannot say much, but it is important to say that the action taken by the Government of Madras in June, placing restrictions on the liberty of Mrs. Beant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadie, was essentially precautionary rather than punitive. The Madras Government have repeatedly stated that they had no wish to check constitutional agitation as such but they considered that the methods employed by the agitators left no option but to remove Mrs. Beant and her associates from Madras by recourse to the Defence of India Regulations. But restrictions of this kind lead to a consideration of the date of their removal, for there was obviously no date set and obviously also they were not intended to last for ever. It would be reasonable to expect that the restrictions would be removed when the Raj was satisfied that their removal would not lead to a recurrence of the practices which they were designed to prevent. Accordingly when I made the announcement on August 20 regarding the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to India, I asked the Viceroy whether the Raj would consider, in view of the alteration in circumstances, the question of removing the restrictions imposed on persons who, solely on account of their violent or improper methods of political agitation, had been dealt with under the Defence of India Act. Subsequently, I asked that, in view of the meeting of Parliament and the possible necessity of laying papers, it was decided to maintain the restrictions upon her, saying that a decision in reference to Mrs. Beant should be taken as soon as possible. The action taken by the Raj was taken on their own responsibility, but we were all anxious to secure a tranquil atmosphere in the future, and this does not mean that I am not in complete accord with their action.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION.

London, October 17.

A message from Washington says that a Japanese Parliamentary Mission of five members has arrived to study the procedure of Congress.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION.

London, October 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that a conference of Scandinavian seamen recommending the holding of an International Seamen's Conference at Copenhagen shortly, in order to form an International Seamen's Union.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

London, October 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Ferrol states that officers interned in the German submarine B 23 have been removed to Alcala de Henares. Marines are now guarding the submarine in the arsenal.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, October 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Chamber has unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government after a secret sitting which discussed the alleged German separate peace offer to France.

AERIAL ATTACK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, October 17.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our aeroplanes bombed an aerodrome at Kifri and caused much damage. One aeroplane which was forced to land was burnt up, but its occupants were rescued.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, October 17.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion of the Electoral Reform Bill, Mr. Duke said the expectations and prayers of the best citizens of Ireland went up for the success of the Convention. It was not too much to hope that their expectations and prayers would be answered.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, October 17.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 2,124 and the sailings, 2,094. Twelve vessels over and six under 1,000 tons were sunk, while five were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says for the week ending the 14th instant, 315 ships arrived and 338 departed. Four steamers under 1,000 tons were lost, while one mailboat and one sailing ship were unsuccessfully attacked.

EARLY SUBMARINISM.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

More Prisoners Brought In.

London, October 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols were active on the battle front and brought in a few prisoners. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity. There is clearer weather and we carried out much effective counter battery work. The South Midland troops raided trenches last night in the neighbourhood of Rons and inflicted casualties. Another raid northward of Lens yielded us a few prisoners. Our fire early this morning repulsed a strong raiding party south-westward of Acheville. Our aeroplanes, yesterday, attacked with their machine guns infantry at low altitudes and dropped two tons of bombs on a large dump at Courtrai and other targets. We brought down five machines. Three of ours are missing.

War Cabinet's Congratulations.

London, October 16.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig: The War Cabinet desire to congratulate you and your troops on the achievements of the armies in Flanders, in the great battle which has been raging since July 31. Starting from positions in which every advantage rested with the enemy and hampered by unfavourable weather, you and your men nevertheless have continuously driven back the enemy, with a skill, courage and pertinacity commanding the grateful admiration of the peoples of the Empire, filling the enemy with alarm. I desire to renew my personal assurance of confidence in your leadership and the devotion of those you command.

Enemy Raids Repulsed.

London, October 17.

A French communiqué states: After a lively bombardment several enemy raids on the Aisne front south of Courtenay were repulsed. There is a lively artillery duel in the region of the plateau.

Big German Losses.

London, October 17.

Reuter learns that the most careful estimates of the German losses in the recent battles in Flanders exceed the British losses by 75 per cent.

GERMAN FEAR OF AIR RAIDS.

Zurich, October 17.

In view of the forthcoming British air offensive against southern Germany the changing tone of the press is typical of the bully. The "Muenchener Post" has now discovered that air raids against open towns have simply stiffened the determination of the people. It expresses the fervent hope that this horrible slaughter of defenceless persons will cease forthwith.

The German newspapers have decided in future not to print speeches of enemy statesmen so fully, substituting the Wolff Bureau brief summary. The "Frankfurt Zeitung" protests that neither the press or the public have got unbounded confidence in Wolff and it will make the public more anxious to read neutral papers.

SERIOUS AUSTRIAN NAVAL MUTINIES.

Rome, October 17.

The "Giornale D'Italia" states on reliable authority that several extremely serious mutinies, accompanied by scenes of terror and bloodshed, occurred on several ships of the Austrian navy owing to food troubles and the inhuman treatment by officers. There was a sanguinary encounter at Pola between the Austrian crews and a German U boat flotilla, owing to the tyranny of the latter. It was only subdued by the intervention of naval patrols. A number of German sailors were killed and afterwards the U boats were ordered to another base. Disaffection in the Austrian navy is increasing in threatening manner.

GERMAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Amsterdam, October 17.

At the meeting of the Social Democratic Party Herr Edbert stated that the number of members had decreased 70 per cent, partly owing to members being at the front, but six out of 38 district organisations, 57 electoral districts and 21 local unions had receded.

KAISER'S PROMISE TO BULGARIA.

Amsterdam, October 16.

In an article from a well informed source the "Weber Zeitung" indicates that one of the objects of the Kaiser's visit to Sofia was to induce Bulgaria to attack General Sarail with Salonika as the promised reward if successful. It states that Greece is expected shortly to declare war against Bulgaria, whereupon the latter will bring 800,000 troops against General Sarail and leave 200,000 at Dobradja.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 17.

A French eastern communiqué states:—Artillery is active on the whole front especially north of Moesian. Our troops repelled enemy detachments on the western bank of Lake Ochrida, who were attempting to land from barges. The prisoners in the raid on Hamondos have reached 143.

DEPRIVED OF BRITISH TITLES.

London, October 17.

In the House of Commons a Bill depriving German holders of British titles passed the third reading.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 16.

Silver is quoted at 43.38. The market is flat.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket Club v. R. E.

The following will represent the Club on their own ground on Saturday, 10th October, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—T. E. Pearce (Cap.), E. J. de Bona, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, R. E. Hollands, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, L. D. Mc. Nicoll, H. E. Moriel, Lieut. H. T. Murray and H. H. Taylor.

Civil Service v. Chinese Recreation Club.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on their own ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—Hon. O. Severo, O.M.G. (Captain), E. W. Hamilton, R. O. Wicheil, D. M. Goodall, T. McCormack, O. O. Woodman, R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmunds, O. Sara, P. T. Lumble, Reserve S. E. Alderman, K. C. C. v. R. G. A.

These teams meet at Kowloon on Saturday, when the home team will be:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, Dr. O. Forsyth, W. T. Elson, A. de Sousa, F. Wheeler, P. H. Oobb, E. Peaton, J. C. Stapleton, Lt. J. K. McConnell and L. E. S. Hodge.

University v. Middlesex Battalion.

The following will represent the University in a League match against the Middlesex Battalion on Saturday at 2 p.m. on the Military Ground at Happy Valley:—A. H. Bunjahn (Cap.), G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, R. A. Pomonohy, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, D. K. Samy, J. M. Jack, G. Hall, Cheah Keng Sang and Lim Keng Sim.

BILLIARDS.

Garrison Challenge Cup Competition.

The Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup Competition was continued in the Soldiers' Club last night. In their first round engagement with the Royal Engineers the 87th Co. R.G.A. were 50 points behind, with two games to be played. The first pair were Lieut. R. Worth, R. E., and Sergt. Ives, 87th Co. This proved to be a disastrous game for the Engineers, as the Artilleryman, playing well, gradually forged ahead and won a fast game by 75 points. The position had now been reversed, and in the final game Q. M. S. Wilson, R. E., had 18 points to pick up i.e. score his 200 before the 87th Co. (Sgt. Barker) reached 184. This he failed to do, as Barker, playing a confident game, won by 11, making the match interesting till its close. Branks of from 10 to 20 were frequent, but they were only twice over 24, each by Barker and Ives. The final score in this match was:—87th Co. R.G.A. 144; R. E., 141.

For the last game of the season, the 25th Middlesex Bgt. (Pte. F. J. Smith) and 83rd Co. R.G.A. (Garr. Sharp) commenced their engagement; after rather a poor game, the 83rd Co. established a lead of 80. Score:—83rd Co. R.G.A., Garr. E. Sharp, 200; 25th Middlesex Bgt. Pte. F. J. Smith, 140.

The tournament will be continued on Friday night.

DONT FORGE.

TO-DAY.

"Our Day" Fete at Public Gardens; at 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Cannon" in "Our Day" Performance at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

"The Fantasia" at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Change of Program at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Change of Program at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

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ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

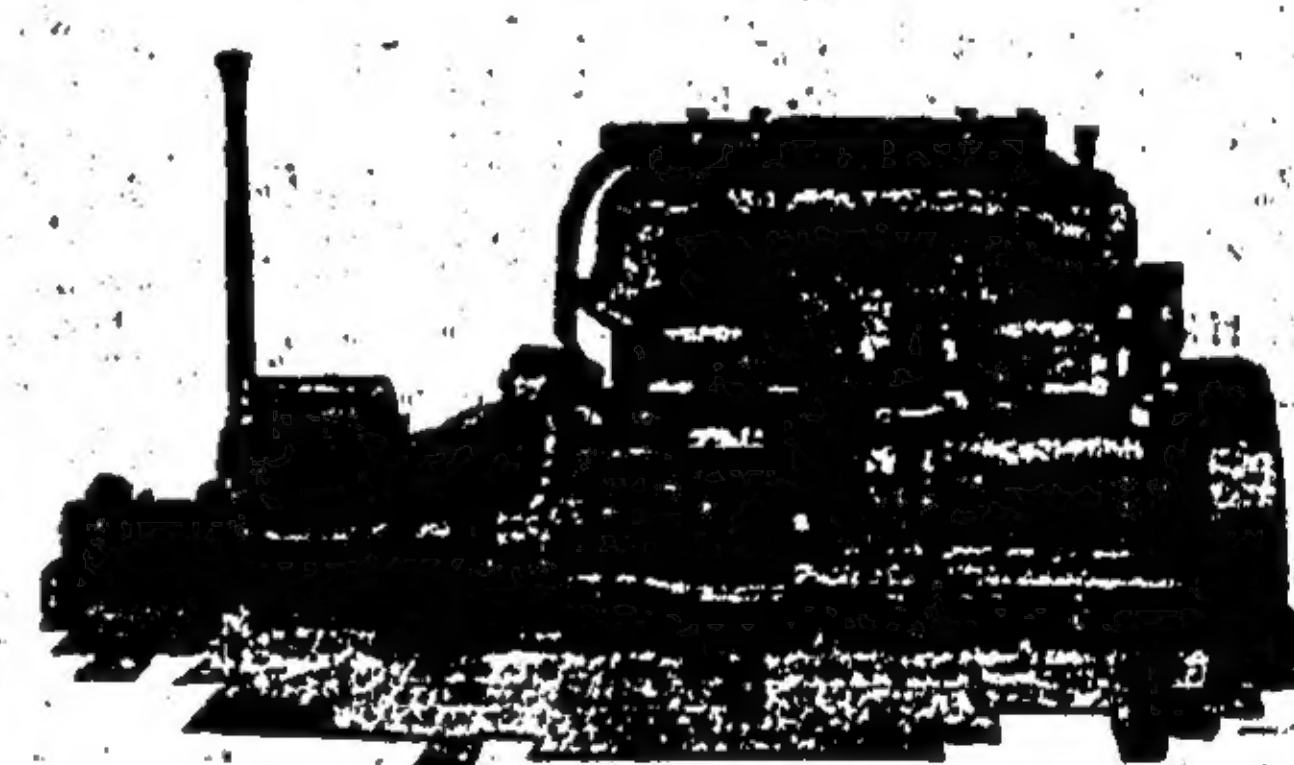
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GENERAL NEWS.

Restricted Leases for Enemy
Subjects.

The Association of Chambers of
Commerce of the United Kingdom
was to consider at a recent meet-
ing a motion that no subject of
Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or
Turkey should be at liberty to hold
land in this country to a greater
extent than a seven years' lease
without the consent of the Crown.

Lady of the Manor Charged.

A fashionably dressed woman,
Florence Glegg, described as lady
of the manor of Backford, near
Chester, was charged as a lunatic
wandering abroad at Chester re-
cently. The Chief Constable said
Mrs. Glegg was brought to the
police station armed with a
double-barrelled pistol. She had
been threatening to kill every-
body who met. She alleged in
court that relatives wanted to
poison her husband and herself.
The magistrate ordered her to be
remanded for medical examina-
tion.

Mr. Harry Lauder's New Fund.
Mr. Harry Lauder stated at the
end of his engagement at the
King's Theatre, Hammer Smith,
a few weeks ago that he was try-
ing to raise a fund of \$1,000,000
to assist members of Scottish
regiments and Scotsmen in other
units in securing a good position
on their return to civil life. Lord
Balfour of Burleigh presided over
a committee constituted to admi-
nister the fund. Lord Balfour
would be hon. president, and the
scheme had the support of the
Pensions Ministry.

Attempt to Poison Water.
With the fuse half burned, a
bomb was found in the city re-
servoir at Ogden, Utah, on
August 13. It is asserted that
it discloses a plot to destroy the
city water supply, and an in-
vestigation has been demanded.
The finding of a bomb in the re-
servoir caused further alarmist
efforts should be made to poison
the water supply, and heavy
guards were stationed about the
reservoir at night and will be
maintained. The surmise is that
alien enemies threw the bomb
into the reservoir.

\$250,000 for Research Work.
A sum of \$10,000 a year for
five years has been set aside for
the purposes of research and
education by the directors of
Tootal-Broadhurst, Lee and Co.,
Ltd., cotton spinners, Manchester.
This announcement was made at
a meeting of the company by Mr.
Tootal-Broadhurst, who said the
directors believed that, in the
past, the trades of the country
had not been sufficiently allied
with science. By patient and
systematic investigation they
were bound to obtain knowledge
that would be of value to their
business and, possibly, to the
cotton trade in general.

German Crop Yields.
Reports from Germany go to
show that the yield of crops
varies in different provinces.
While it is described as good in
the western and south-western
parts, the crops are very poor in
Mecklenburg and Holstein, the
straw being too short for the
mowing machines. The potato
crops are said to be satisfactory
everywhere, but beetroot and
green crops are poor. Fruit is
very plentiful. According to the
Berlin correspondent of *Berling-
the Tidende*, the most serious
likely to be raised, probably
because the number of livestock
is to be reduced for want of fod-
der. The number of pigs is also
likely to be reduced in order to
secure a sufficient supply of
potatoes.

35,000,000 Army Boots.
In recognition of his services
to the industry, Mr. Owen Parker,
president of the Federation of
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
was recently presented at the
Leathersellers' Hall with his
portrait in oils by Mr. Solomon,
R.A. Mrs. Parker received a
Georgian tea service. In the
course of the speech, it was
stated that through the co-
operation of the Federation,
35,000,000 Army boots had been
provided in about two years and
a half. Mr. Parker spoke of the
great and unexpected work which
had been done on the federation
owing to the war, and which, he
believed, it had carried out to
the satisfaction of the Govern-
ment. He said a high tribute
was the way in which the
federation had worked.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Shanghai Pharmacy.
The business of Messrs A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., has changed hands and is now continued under the name and style of A. S. Watson and Co., The Shanghai Pharmacy. It will be gratifying to their many friends here to know that Mr. D. Menzie and Mr. J. S. Chisholm have acquired an interest in the new firm.

Ladies' Grille Souvenirs.
The grille has now been removed from the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. It is stated that Sir A. Mond, Commissioner of Works, has decided that one panel of the grille shall be kept at the House of Commons as a relic. Another is to be presented to the London Museum. The remainder of the panels are to be stored, and, need, if possible, in any future scheme of building in London.

The Tear and Germany.
Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., at a mass meeting in the Smithfield Market, Birmingham, stated that the Tear's Government has already formulated separate peace terms, which would have been signed on March 14 but for the revolution. Russians locked on the Alsace-Lorraine question as one of restoration, and Poland they had declared must be an independent nationality.

Children Left to Starve.
Sentences of six months' imprisonment was passed at Nottingham recently on Ada Slaney, the wife of a soldier, for gross cruelty to her three young children, whom she had locked up in the house alone without food while she was in London with a soldier. Neighbours passed food through a window to the children, but when the police entered the house they were in a famishing condition, and one was described as "a bag of bones."

Shooting Licences in France.
Licences to shoot game in France—which has not been allowed since the war began—are to be issued when the crops have been gathered. The new policy has been adopted chiefly to satisfy the farmers, who complained that their produce was being ruined by the enormous increase of game and vermin owing to the prohibition of shooting. No game licence will be needed by soldiers on leave. Special regulations will be made for the zone of the armistice.

Royal Waistcoat Sold for 6s.
Three royal relics were included in the items offered for sale for the benefit of the Red Cross at the auction rooms of Mr. J. O. Stevens, Covent-garden. Very little interest, however, was taken in the items, and there was hardly any competition for them. A waistcoat worn by the King when Prince of Wales at the marriage of his sister, the Princess Royal, on January 26, 1858, realised 8s. A satin programme used by the late Queen Victoria at the Olympic Theatre, on March 23, 1854, fetched 5s., and there was no bid for a glove worn by the late Queen and two other Victorian relics.

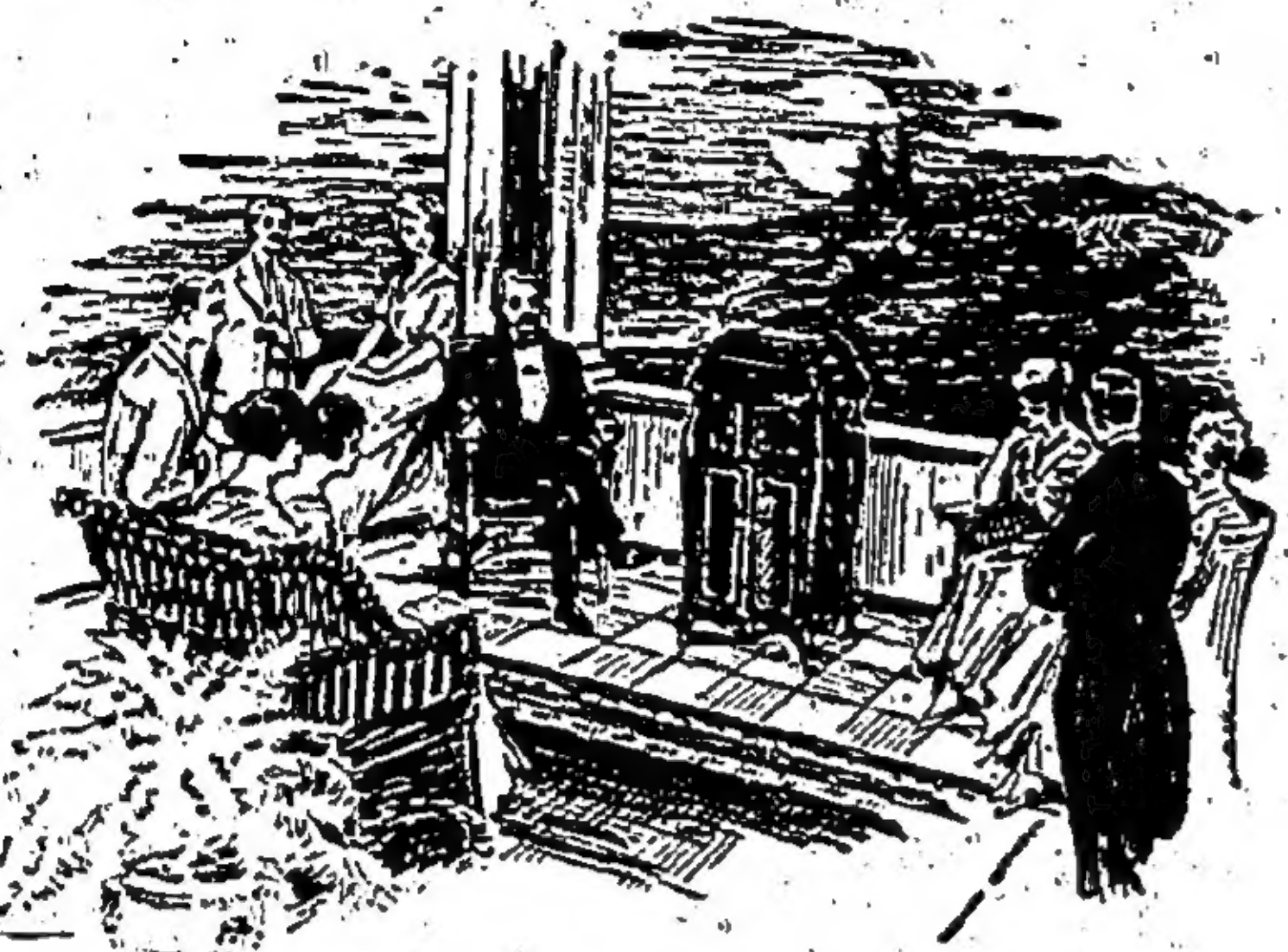
Bishop's War Romance.
The marriage between the Bishop of St. Asaph and Miss Margaret Armistead, younger daughter of the Rev. Canon Armistead, of Orange Hall and vicar of Sandbach, which took place at St. Mary's Church, Sandbach, recently, was the outcome of a war romance, the Bishop, who was a widower for the second time, having met Miss Armistead while she was engaged at a Red Cross hospital at Rhyl. Since that time she spent nearly a year in an Army canteen in France, from whence she returned a short time ago and again took up duty at Rhyl.

The World Air Routes.
In response to a considerable demand on the part of the public, the lecture given by Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu on "The World's Air Routes and their Regulation" is now published in book form, price 6s., by the Car Publishing Company, Regent House, Kingsway, W.C. Most of the lantern slides given at the lecture have been incorporated in the book and one or two new ones added. It is hoped that the book will stimulate interest in flying on various routes all over the world and help to create a healthy public opinion in favour of rapid progress being made in linking up more closely the scattered and widely separated British Empire.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Prison for Selling New Bread.
Fines appeared to be no deterrent for that class of offence, said the Thames Police Court magistrates recently in fining a local baker £25 for selling bread that had not been baked for 12 hours. In default of payment sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was passed, and Mr. Leicester stated that in future he would send that class of offender to prison.

No School Books.
Schools without books! That is the latest thing with which Germany is threatened. According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, publishers of schoolbooks have been informed that they use what stock of paper they have for printing such volumes, but that when those supplies are exhausted no more paper may be used for this purpose. Towards the beginning of next year, the *Vossische* declares, no more schoolbooks will be available. Even at present, it generally takes two months before classes can be completely supplied.

Better Ship Room for Sailors.
A second report, the sub-committee of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union states that the accommodation of crews of British merchant ships now provided by the Ministry of Marine and certain shipowning companies creates both a standard and an example. The sub-committee, however, feels that no time should be lost in pressing on the Board of Trade the necessity for further measures in the same direction.

Fortune-Telling in "Church."
Decried as a clairvoyant and leader of the Christian Spiritualist Church, Mr. Martha McClure was sentenced at Liverpool a short time ago to a month's second division imprisonment for pretending to tell fortunes. Two members of the Police Aid Detachment, it was said, visited the church, where the congregation was composed mostly of women. Questions were sent up written on paper, and the accused replied to them, foretelling the future. She stated she received messages from spirit friends.

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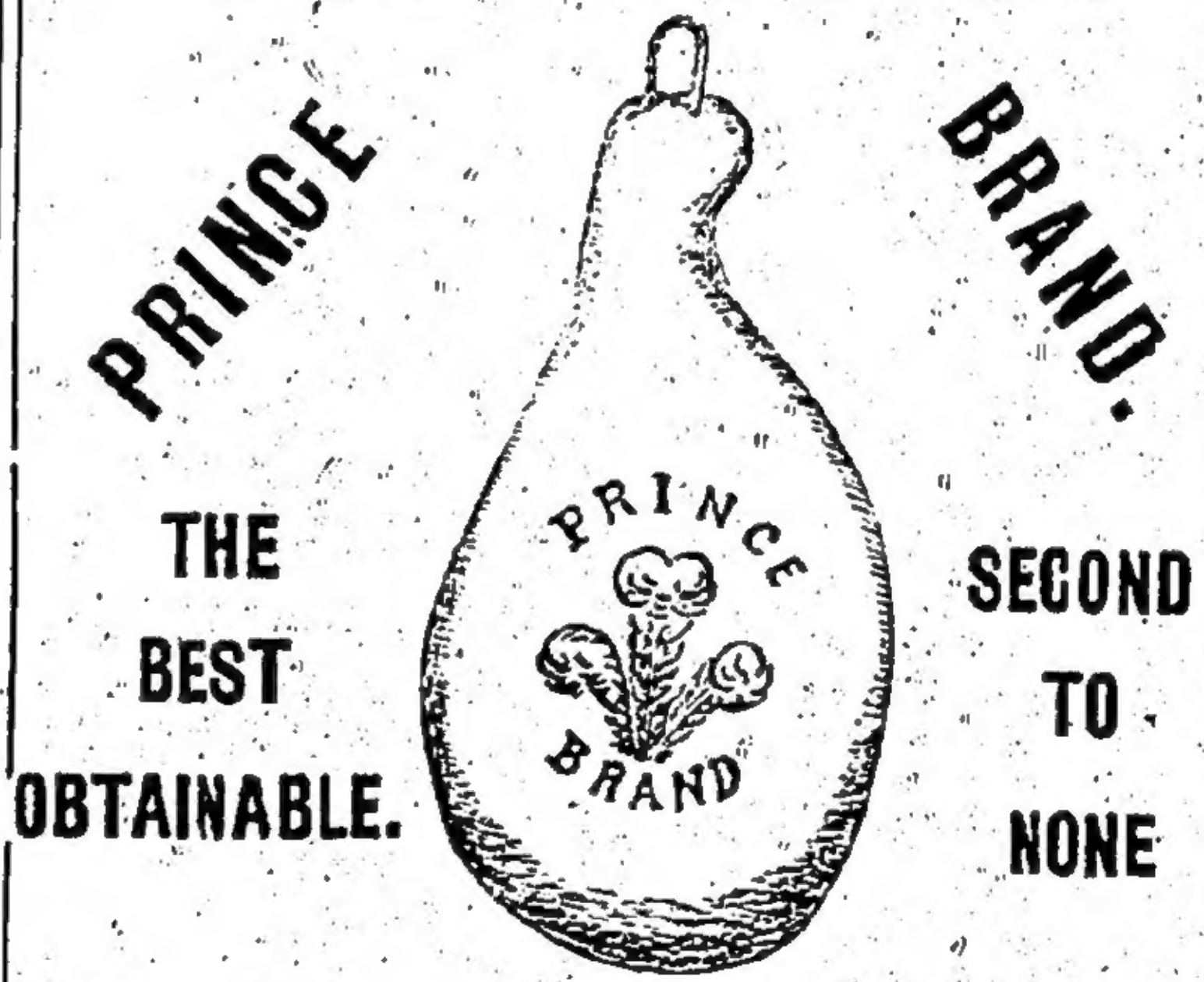
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G. R.

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MARRIAGE.

WYATT HURLE.—On 3rd August, at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, Kent, by the Vicar, the Reverend H. D. Dale, Quartermaster Sergeant Albert Edward Patrick Wyatt, Royal Engineers, to Eva Kathleen (Totie) Hurle, elder daughter of Garrison Sergeant Major A. E. Hurle, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

AN ABSURD CHARGE.

Though it is utterly alien to the British national character and traditions to approve of any leading British statesman—more particularly the Prime Minister—being in any way identified with such a case as Mr. Lloyd George has just found it necessary to bring before the notice of the High Court, there is no doubt that when such action is deemed necessary the public are wholly sympathetic. The Prime Minister of England occupies a position so truly exalted in the general view that the consensus of opinion is that nothing, even remotely, should take place to cast a shadow upon it. Notwithstanding the nature of the case in which the Prime Minister has just figured—and it must be admitted that a libel action cannot but bring one into something more approaching notoriety than anything else—one cannot but admire the courage of Mr. Lloyd George in going forth, untrammelled by the weight of tradition that hangs about his great position, in seeking redress against what he apparently considered was a gross injustice. Mr. Lloyd George doubtless concluded that for the Prime Minister of England, as for anyone else in the British Empire, British justice was ready to decide impartially. And in this of course he was absolutely right, for the justice of Great Britain is in all cases above suspicion.

The general public will likewise sympathize all the more readily with Mr. Lloyd George owing to the nature of the action that has brought him into Court, for the case was based upon such a trumpery matter that one rightly feels indignant that it should ever have been necessary for the Premier to have been troubled with it. The action, it appears, arose out of a photograph issued by a London News Agency and published by certain London newspapers that ought to have known better, to the effect that on the occasion of the air raid on September 24 the Prime Minister left Downing Street for his country residence when it became known that raiders were approaching London. Such a charge is, on the face of it, the grossest calumny, particularly when one considers the quality of Mr. Lloyd George's personal courage, for there can be no doubt that if anything distinguishes the Prime Minister it is his courage and manliness in face of danger and difficulty. From a humble position, by sheer strength of character, aided by a clear head, a ready tongue and a well-stored mind, Mr. Lloyd George has attained to the highest political office in the Empire—probably the greatest position of its kind in the world. It is, therefore, as should be plain to all, and is certain to be to most, a calumny of a most flagrant and ridiculous kind. Happily, the defendants had the good sense to apologize and pay the costs of the action, and thus bring to a close an action of a most regrettable and unpleasant kind.

The Prime Minister, it appears, had been induced to bring forward the action because of the fact that he had been informed at the effect of the paragraph, especially in the East End, where many munition workers had suffered greatly in the raids, had been most damaging. No doubt enough was the case, as it is natural to many people to attribute to the slightest of grounds—and often on no grounds at all—the most flagrant breaches of good conduct. That such a charge as personal cowardice should be made against such a man as Mr. Lloyd George is ludicrous in the light of his strenuous career and his characteristic fighting temperament. As a matter of fact at the time of the so-called "cowardice," the Prime Minister was again proving his metal as a man and as a patriot by leaving the security of his official residence in Downing Street to face the perils of the sea in a journey to France and the dangers of war when there. It is indeed deplorable that one so deeply and so gravely occupied as is the Prime Minister should find it necessary to explain such an extraordinary charge as that he was right in coming forward and retelling the charge no one will deny. Mr. Lloyd George is not the man to take such a charge lying down, and with his usual foresight, now he was not long in dealing with it effectively and completely.

Our Day.

There can be no finer appeal to the best that is in us than that which has been made in Hongkong to-day on behalf of the work of mercy which is being done in this terrible war by the Red Cross Society. In common with practically the whole Empire, the general community here has been devoting its energies towards providing the wherewithal to meet the ever-growing demands of this noble organization, and we have no doubt that when the final results are announced it will be found that Hongkong has won for itself no mean place among the many British possessions which have banded themselves, with willing spirit and cheerful heart, in the task of securing more funds with which to alleviate the sufferings of the Empire's heroes. A few days ago, we were able to give some details of the wonderful activities which the Red Cross Society has voluntarily discharged in the many theatres of war, but no recital of facts and figures can adequately convey a true picture of the self-denying efforts which our nurses and ambulance men have undertaken at the call of King and Country. They have been the ministering angels in all this welter of blood and death, and they have been often exposed to all the horrors and dangers of war. Many of them have died on service while tending to the sick and wounded combatants, while recent telegrams have shown that they have not been immune from German shells. There has been a great and noble work, and it is but fitting that on this day the whole Empire should lay its tribute at the feet of these willing and devoted workers who are giving their all in the cause of those who cannot help themselves.

The Allies' Financier.

As was anticipated at the time of America's entrance into the war, most valuable assistance is being received from the new Ally in the realm of finance, in which, it is generally believed, the Americans to-day lead the world. Whether this latter statement be wholly accurate is a minor matter, the most important point being that America is certainly proving to be an excellent financier to the Allied cause. She is, in fact, taking upon herself much of the burden borne so long by Great Britain, and so great is her wealth that she is able not only to give large loans to her Allies, but likewise to raise enormous sums for her own special war purposes. Her latest "Liberty Loan" has already reached approximately one billion dollars, while, concurrently, America has also been able to lend to the Allies the huge sum of five hundred and forty millions sterling. Thus the Americans are "doing their bit" most effectively, and will doubtless also prove themselves a worthy Ally in actual hostilities when once their fighting machines are in working order.

Holland's Attitude.

In one of the telegrams to hand, it will be seen that the proposed Anglo-Dutch arrangement, in which Holland was to import several hundred thousand tons of coal from Britain in return for a certain proportion of foodstuffs from Holland, has apparently broken down. The reason given for this little collapse is rather interesting and perhaps also not without a certain amount of significance considering recent happenings in which Holland has taken quite a conspicuous part. The Dutch Minister, it appears, states that the plan for requisitioning ships to bring the coal has been abandoned owing to Germany's inability to guarantee their safety, "even if," it is added, "they bore distinguishing marks." Thus, while the British are, presumably, quite willing to incur any or all sorts of risks, the Dutch are not prepared to do so. It seems absurd to expect the enemy to enter into any sort of arrangement as the Dutch appear to have expected, and it is somewhat remarkable that they should have approached Germany on the subject. Until the Dutch learn that the only wise course to adopt in dealing with the Huns is to ignore or to defy them, they are not likely to do much good for themselves or others during the course of the great struggle.

DAY BY DAY.

DO GOOD BY STEALTH AND BLUSH TO FIND IT FAME.—Pope.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the issue of the German proclamation of forced labour in Belgium.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Suicide.
The body of a Chinese has been conveyed to the Public Mortuary. Deceased was found hanging from the branch of a tree.

Burglar's Tools.
A man who was found in a house in the early hours of this morning, with burglarious tools in his possession, was sent to prison for six months by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning.

"Cameo's" Session.
As will be seen from our advertisement, columns the "Cameo" are contributing to "Our Day" in their opening performance at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow. A box office, we are informed, will be opened on the Murray Parade Ground this afternoon. A bumper house no doubt will be the result.

A Frank Admission.
"I drank too much," was the frank admission of a Chinese coolie at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, when charged with being drunk and disorderly. A lekong said he felt that he was chasing his fika in the street. A fine of \$5, or, in default, seven days' hard labour, was imposed.

The Inspector's Doubt.
A Chinese was sent to prison for three months by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for stealing a quantity of glass from a house in Third Street. His worship said he had not had many cases of glass stealing of late. Inspector O'Sullivan said that although the Police had not had many complaints, he would not care to say that none was stolen.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. George Stark—Miss McLeod.

An interesting wedding took place at the Union Church yesterday, the contracting parties being Miss Edith McLeod, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLeod, of Hongkong, and Mr. George Stark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, of Edinburgh. Both are well known in Hongkong, and many friends attended to witness the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, was daintily attired in a white satin dress, embroidered in silk, and she also wore a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. Miss Peggy McKay was the bridesmaid and she wore white satin dress with a shadow lace, as well as a Dutch bonnet, while she carried a basket of red roses tied with ribbon. The bride's mother was attired in a grey satin dress, with a black satin belt trimmed with white ostrich feathers, her bouquet being of pink roses and maidenhair fern, tied with ribbon. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated, while Mr. J. W. White, who was at the organ, played the Wedding March. The hymns were "Oh God of Bethel" and "O Perfect Love." Mr. William McKay was the "best man." After the ceremony, a largely-attended reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, and later Mr. and Mrs. Stark left for their honeymoon at Macao, the bride going away dressed in silver grey satin, with white hat trimmed with ostrich feathers. There were numerous valuable presents, the bride's gift to the bridegroom being a pair of gold sleeve links, while the bridegroom gave the bride a set of fur and the bride-maid a gold bangle. Other gifts included a silver tray from Messrs. Shear, Tomes and Co., and a cheque from the China Light and Power Co.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Presentation to a Hongkong Schoolmaster.

As we briefly reported on Tuesday, Mr. Bristow, of the staff of St. Joseph's College, was on that day made the recipient of a gold wristlet watch which had been subscribed for by the students and staff to mark his impending departure for active service. The event took place in the new building which has just been erected at the College, and the presentation ceremony was performed by Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools.

In making the presentation, Mr. Ralph said:—Before proceeding to the chief event of the afternoon I would like to congratulate you, Bro. Aimar, the Staff and all the pupils upon this handsome building which has recently been completed. I have, as you know, just made a tour of the class rooms, and can only say you are fortunate in working in such healthy and pleasant surroundings. I understand this is the first occasion on which the hall has been used, and I much appreciate the honour you have done me in asking me to speak here this afternoon, and especially on such an occasion, when we are met to say good-bye to Mr. Bristow, who is leaving shortly for the Front. All right-minded men are, as you know, anxious to hasten away to do their duty to their King and country, but we have to remember that all cannot be spared; some must remain to "carry on."

Mr. Bristow, however, is now one of the lucky ones, for Bro. Aimar has made arrangements to send him free. We all know Mr. Bristow well, though perhaps from different points of view. I know him as a diligent student, an energetic and successful schoolmaster, and a good disciplinarian, and Bro. Aimar, who has known him since he was a young schoolboy, tells me he has been well-known for his integrity from his early youth. I have now on your behalf the very pleasant duty of asking Mr. Bristow to accept this gold wrist-watch, as a small token of goodwill and good wishes from the masters and boys of St. Joseph's College, and I trust it will not be long before the war ends with overwhelming victory for the Allies in the cause of Freedom and we shall welcome Mr. Bristow back covered with honour.—(Applause).

The Bro. Director thanked Mr. Ralph for his remarks, and said Mr. Bristow, whom he knew as a boy in Singapore, came to Hongkong about three years ago to join the teaching staff of St. Joseph's College. He remarked that Mr. Bristow always did his work conscientiously and steadily, and he was sure he would continue to do so in his new career. The boys would not fail to remember him, and what he had done for them, and he asked them to join him in wishing Mr. Bristow "bon voyage" and a speedy return.

Replying in brief, Mr. Bristow said that he was deeply moved by the expression of the kind feelings of the boys towards him, which, on the eve of his departure from the Colony, assumed the form of such a magnificent souvenir. He assured those present that he was leaving them with sentiments of intense gratitude, and happy remembrances of St. Joseph's College, and concluded by thanking Mr. Ralph for his warm and encouraging words, Rev. Bro. Aimar for that farewell assembly, and the boys for having so generously contributed towards the purchase of the souvenir.

Cheers for Mr. Bristow and Mr. Ralph and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the function.

Value of Knowing First Aid Treatment.

Frank Cor, a hunter employed by the South-Eastern Railway, was run over by some trucks at Ashford, a market town in Kent, and his left foot was cut off. Retaining consciousness, however, he used his knowledge of ambulance work to direct his fellow workmen how to stop the hemorrhage and bind up the limb.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

Mr. B. Hancock presided at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club, held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. last evening, those also present being Messrs. J. Ralston, H. J. McTavish, J. Stewart, R. Kennedy, R. J. Wilson, J. C. Fletcher, G. Gerrard, C. A. Goldenburg, P. W. Ramsey, J. H. Darnithorne, H. E. Taylor, H. S. Rouse, and W. J. Morrison (Hon. Treasurer and Acting Hon. Secretary).

The annual report was presented as follows:—The Committee have pleasure in presenting their report for the past season. During this period ten new members joined, and the names of 101 subscribing members now appear on our list, but owing to the departure of many members for home service, it is difficult to estimate our prospects for the coming season. Thirty-one tickets for entrance to the Club stand were disposed of at \$5 each, making a welcome addition to the Club's revenue. The Association Section commenced the season very hopefully and had every prospect of carrying off both Leagues but unfortunately owing to injuries etc., at the end of the year it was rather difficult to raise a representative side. They tied for first place in the Hongkong League but were beaten in the play off. No Shield Competition was held last year. Prospects for the coming season are not very hopeful as several of our best players have left for active service. There were no Rugby matches. The Committee have to record with deep regret the accidental death of one of their most popular members, Mr. C. Woodhead. The question of a "Roll of Honour" in memory of the members who have fallen in the great game, was discussed at the last annual meeting when it was decided that the matter should be left over until complete details are available.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said that the accounts were in a very satisfactory condition. The Club had a credit balance of \$544.63 as against \$327.02 last year while there was \$700 on deposit.

Mr. Ralston seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Captain of Rugby Eleven, Mr. H. S. Rouse; Captain of Association Eleven, Mr. J. McOubbin; Vice-Captain of Association Eleven, Mr. J. Stewart; President, Mr. B. Hancock; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Morrison; Committee, Messrs. R. J. Wilson, R. Kennedy, J. Ralston, H. J. McTavish, C. F. Maltby, P. W. Ramsey, and the Captains and Vice-Captains.

It was decided to hold over the question of instituting a Roll of Honour, and replying to a question as to whether the Club would be entitled to the trophy if they won in the United Services League, the Chairman said he thought so, since they were now service men in the Defence Corps, as distinct from Volunteers.

It was resolved on the suggestion of Mr. Rouse to invest the money now on deposit in the Straits War Loan.

Mr. Stewart mentioned that on the invitation of the R.O.A. a friendly match would be played on Saturday between the R.G.A. and the Club.

The question of resuming the Shield Competition was left to the Committee.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. yesterday:—Oyclone or typhoon E. of Mindanao, moving W. The following telegram was received at 1 p.m. to-day:—Oyclone or typhoon E. of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, direction unknown.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mon'santo, the "Holy Mountain" which the Italians have gloriously gained, is only one of many eminences to which sanctity and mystery are attributed. Generally the source of the associated legends must be sought far back in history, but Pilate, known to every lover of Switzerland, has a story of more modern origin. Its ancient name formerly implied "broken mountain," but towards the close of the eighteenth century the Latinized Pilatus (capped mountain) became its general title. Out of the similarity of the name to that of Pilate grew a legend.

Pontius Pilate, it was declared, returning from Galilee, fled to the mountain in the bitterness of remorse and drowned himself in a tiny lake on the summit. All the storms and calamities on Lake Lucerne were ascribed to the workings of his restless spirit, wrought to wrath by the disturbance of his watery domain. Several punishments awaited those who dared approach his supposed tomb. That tomb was fearfully and wonderfully described but in reality it is only a pond, melted snow collected in a hollow. It frequently dries up in summer, with never a vestige of a Pilate to show.

The opening of a shop by a titled lady, like Viscountess Gort, attracts far more notice in England than it would in France, where many aristocrats earn their living in less lucrative ways than those of a West End milliner. M. Xavier de Nimal states in his "Nobles et Noblesse" that the present Marquis de Torcy d'Enlond keeps an inn at Cannes, the Marquis de Folligne is an ornamental conductor, the Comte de Marchais is a house painter, the Baron de Bogaard works in a flour mill, the Baron de Saigny is a postman, and the Comte de St. Paul is a commercial clerk. Mr. Jean de Bels, of the same family as the famous Cardinal, is a gravedigger; the Comte d'Hauterouche, descendant of the officer who at Fontenoy is alleged to have cried out, "Meneurs les anglais, tirez les premiers!" is a gendarme; and the Vicomte de Bardenneche (whose title dates from the 11th century) used to clean lamps at the Gare du Nord for three francs a day.

A young man during three weeks whilst travelling in the London Tube has read the following: "Sordello," comprising 6,000 lines of rhymed heroics; "Paracelsus," 4,600 lines of blank verse; "Aurora Leigh," 12,000 lines of blank verse; and "The Dynasts," Thomas Hardy's epic drama in 10 acts and 130 scenes. There is another young man who has just read the whole of Karl Marx's voluminous work, "Capital," entirely in the Tube. To make his task easier he took the book to pieces and carried it about section by section.

In a French paper, says a correspondent in a London paper, I read the story of an old woman of 84 who arrived in Paris from the reconquered provinces, and after relating her experiences said: "This war! I shall forget it as long as I live." But perhaps the classical instance of locking ahead by the very old is that of the great Garcia. When he was over a hundred years old he was asked to give advice to a young singer. After telling her of her faults and suggesting remedies he said: "Work hard and come to sing to me again in three or four years." He died six months later.

Every schoolboy, like Dr. Lyttelton, carries his name on the desk. The worst of it is remarks a Home contemporary that in our older public schools, he is not content with carrying his own name. He plays tricks on posterity by carrying the names of old-time pupils who became national celebrities. Our Eltons and Winstons, hosts of tabernacles in letters wide and deep and black the names of great Englishmen who were admitted that have been only a few years ago.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING MEN.

Chasing the Enemy up his Trenches.

One of the first Australian airmen whose work came to the ears of the Australian forces when they arrived in France was, says the Australian correspondent, C.E. W. Bear, a young officer of the Royal Flying Corps in the Ypres salient. It was in the early days of the Somme offensive, shortly after the British had made their first successful raid on the German sausage balloons.

Before the end of June 1916 the common thing was to see the sky above the German line dotted with seven or eight balloons, while behind our lines there were two or perhaps three. In the last week of June the British suddenly raided the German balloons with aeroplanes firing a new inflammable bullet. Such a number were put down in flames that from this day for a considerable time the German sky was a desert into which at rare intervals a very distant balloon would creep hesitatingly to be pulled down every few minutes. Baiting them under these conditions was difficult, but it was done.

In one of these raids opposite Ypres the airmen approached a German balloon which was being drawn down under such a barrage of shrapnel that it seemed impossible to get near it. By the time he was over it was within 300 feet of the ground. In the midst of the barrage he pretended that one of the shells had hit him, and came side-slipping down towards the earth. The anti-aircraft gunners stopped at once, as did everyone else, to see him fall. As he came close to the balloon he righted his machine, fired into the balloon and brought it down burning, and got clear away before the Germans had time to realize what had been done. The same trick has been played often enough since—we watched a German do it near Bapaume. But that was the first time we heard of it. The man who did it was decorated for it as a Victoria.

There was one of whom Australians perhaps have never heard, who came out of the Australian Force into the Royal Flying Corps and left a grand name amongst those who knew him—Captain Shepherd, D.S.O., M.C. No story of him was finer than that of his last fight. On returning from leave he heard that his best friend had "gone west," as they say, three days before. His friends tried to dissuade him from doing anything rash, but the next day when he was out leading three other planes 12 Germans appeared and he drove straight into the thick of them. It was a wild fight, but they got him, and the Army lost a magnificent aviator.

Another Australian soldier whose name ought to live in the annals of flying was Second Lieutenant Wilfred Graham Salmon, who, as the merest novice, went by himself straight into the heart of the 20 odd huge German planes which raided London last June, and who when hit, managed to guide his machine to within a few hundred yards of his aerodrome before the brave fight ended and he crashed.

But the pace of the life fascinates them—chasing the Germans up their trenches, diving on small parties in shell holes and trying to bomb them, finally working low along their roads over transport or marching infantry. The fascination of the fast and furious life gets hold of some men until they want to spend every day out there scurrying low over the forbidden country.

Death in a Dentist's Chair.

While his teeth were being extracted under an anæsthetic, Lieutenant Arthur Cecil Boyer, who had served in France and Belgium and was wounded in the open sea after a long exposure when the Gloucester was torpedoed, died in the dental chair.

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$7,388.20
Mrs. Helen G. Murray	£10 at 2/8
Mr. P. C. Potts	100
Messrs. Thoreson & Co.	100
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Mr. Nizam Khan	1
Proceeds of Races sold amongst the Chinese	1,580.40
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General Suzuki	930
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R. V. T. Robinson	50
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Mrs. W. L. Leask	25
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Hon. Mr. Lau Ohn Pak	10
Mr. Fung Ping Sang	15
Mr. Lu Shun Wan	15
Mr. Tai Pa Low	5
Mr. D. G. M. Bernard	100
	\$11,077.44

"FANTASTICS" FINISHING SEASON.

There will be no performance at the Theatre Royal to-night, as "The Fantastics" are devoting their time to-day in assisting the "Our Day" cause. To-morrow (Friday) and Saturday will be the last two nights of the Company's season, and a special matinee performance has also been arranged for Saturday afternoon. An entirely new programme of novelties will be presented to-morrow evening, and the special features will include a classic barefoot dance, "The Shepherd's Dance" by Fern French, and a novel "Staircase Dance" by those brilliant artists, Miss Ivy Aldous and Mr. Fred Keeley. All of the other members of this fine Company will appear in fresh specialties, and the programme promises to be a thoroughly delightful one. Every act will be new, and novelty will be the keynote of the programme from commencement to finish.

Found in a Roscommon Bog.—During turf-cutting operations in Roscommon bog, Ireland, the body of a man nearly 7 ft. high, and dressed in a 17th century costume, was found many feet beneath the surface. Some coins and kags of butter were also found.

THE GYMKHANA.

Entries for Next Meeting.

The entries for the Gymkhana to be held on October 27 are as follows:—
Five Farlongs Race, Handicap.—Buchanans, Anticipation, First Violin (Ariel), Tom Cobleigh, Whipper In, Ben Bolt, Tittlemouse.
Gymkhana Stakes.—Anticipation, Yid, Windsor Dahlia, Choice Dahlia, Ploughed Field, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief.
Distance Handicap: About Half a Mile.—Social Schemer, Whizz Bang, Tom Cobleigh, Pingwa Chief, Billikin, Tempe, Damppling, Whipper In, Sabre, Snygobers.
Class Handicap.—Tittlemouse, Buchanan, Rex, Anticipation, Yid, Town Mouse, Cloudlands, Windsor Dahlia, Choice Dahlia, First Violin, Ben Bolt, Tom Cobleigh, Ploughed Field, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, Whipper In.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 17 as follows:—

A grand military meeting in the Tachun's office, held on the 16th, and attended by the commanders of all armies, decided that the 4th regiment of Yunnan troops, assisted by the cruisers Hoi Chan and Hoi Yang, shall proceed to Waichow and Chichow to guard all the important points. The Provincial Treasurer has been urgently instructed to advance immediately \$30,000 for coal for the cruisers and \$30,000 for the preparation of the troops. Both naval and land forces are to start in five days' time.

Owing to the critical condition at Waichow the regiment commanded by Lum Fu is ordered to delay its departure for Hanoi. A great many syndicates, taking the opportunity of the financial difficulties of the Government, have tendered applications for the Pa Kap Pui lottery monopoly. The highest offer is \$1,300,000 per year. It is reported that the man who offered this sum will secure the monopoly.

In reply to the British Consul General on the Shamen in regard to the matter of the Sai Nam, which was fired at by the forts when ashore, the Tachun has stated that the requests made will be complied with and the case is now in the hands of the Foreign Intercoastal Commissioner who will co-operate with the British Consul in order to have the matter quickly settled.

DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it. Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer or direct, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 State Street, New York.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat" that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet; send a post card for a free copy to above address.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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OBSERVER SAVES PILOT.

Thrilling Feat in Fight with Albatross Scouts.

A flying officer's remarkable experience when acting as an observer is told in a list of D.S.O. and M.C. awards issued as a supplement to the Gazette. He is T. Lieut. D. C. Eglington (M.C.), and the official record is:—In the course of a fight with several Albatross scouts, in which he shot down one, the pilot was wounded, and fell over the control lever insensible, causing the machine to dive with the engine full on. He climbed out, standing outside the fuselage on the lower plane, dragged the pilot back, and, switching off the engine, pulled the machine out of its dive. (Not being a trained pilot his act exhibited great fearlessness and skill.)

Other thrilling deeds are:—Lieut. D. C. Vicars (D.S.O.) with the greatest coolness (when only two of his platoon remained) attacked about 50 of the enemy, bayonetting several himself, causing numerous casualties, and taking eight prisoners, driving the rest away.

Captain Richard Williams (D.S.O.), which flying at a low altitude under intense anti-aircraft fire, attacked and dispersed enemy troops who were concentrating on our flank. On another occasion, whilst on a reconnaissance, he landed in the enemy's lines and rescued a pilot of a machine which had been brought down by hostile fire.

Second Lieut. Stanley Robert Bower (M.C.), after losing the use of his right arm, crawled about the battlefield collecting ammunition from the wounded, afterwards gathering together old men and bringing into action two Lewis guns, the frame of which had become casualties.

T/Lt. William Arthur Bond (Bar to M.C.), whilst on patrol, attacked at close range a hostile machine, which was sent down out of control. Shortly afterwards he attacked another, which stalled and fell sideways. On another date he flew over the lines at about 50 feet and attacked a hostile balloon bringing it down in flames.

T/Lt. (A/Capt.) Harold Edward Pope (M.C.) showed the greatest personal courage and presence of mind in climbing on to the top of a blazing gas-oil and extinguishing a fire which was threatening to blow up the whole of the ammunition at any moment. There were thirty rounds of high explosive shell in the blazing pit whilst he was standing on the top.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PIANO, practically new; upright; overstrung. Price \$300. Apply to W. Izard Pedersen, 6 Morrison Hill.

FOR SALE—GRAND PIANO; overstrung; condition like new; made for the climate. Price \$450. Apply Box 1329 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

AN Audition will be held on the stage of the Theatre Royal on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 P.M. to which those ladies and gentlemen and children who have already expressed their desire to assist, as well as others who wish to join, are invited.

Vocalists are requested to bring their music.

Parents and relations cannot be admitted.

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CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Indochina ports.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Ostia.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. T. R. Sayle, from leave, has gone chief officer, "Esang." Mr. E. B. Smith, chief officer, "Esang," is on leave. Mr. W. J. Taylor has been appointed second officer, "Kiangtzen." Mr. C. A. Nelson has been appointed second officer, "Kiangkwan."Shipowner's Large Gift.
Mr. Jos. Holt, the well-known Liverpool shipowner, recently announced the gift of £70,000 among numerous charities in celebration of his 70th birthday. The principal gift is £30,000 to establish a fund for marine engineers and firemen.Woman Sailor.
On a brig plying between the Thames and the ports of Northern France, a woman of 51 regularly sails with her husband, the captain, and acts as cook for the crew. She makes light of the dangers of mines and submarines, and has already made dozens of voyages.

Shipping Profits.

In one of the debates on the taxation under the Finance Bill, Mr. Dennis (Unionist member for Oldham) remarked that the question of shipowners' profits should be settled, not by a study of the Charter of the Exchequer's chance investments in a few ships, but by one of averages, and the figures which had been published in the "Statist" showed that the profits of British shipowners last year amounted to no less than £250,000,000 on a capital of £400,000,000. Mr. H. Weston asked whether the hon. member was aware that the statement in the "Statist" was a mere estimate, and had been proved absolutely incorrect. Mr. Dennis replied that he had declared the figures to be an under-statement. Of the £250,000,000 about £135,000,000 passed into the pockets of shipowners as net profits. The average dividend paid last year after excess profits duty and income tax had been deducted was 67 per cent., against 14 per cent. in the year before the war.

Shipowners in these circumstances should have an enormous sum of money with which to purchase ships if they wished to do so. Some of the shipowners had not put their enormous profits into new ships, but into their own pockets—into a state; and possibly, if they got a chance they would put some of their profits into peacetime. If the Government made a shipowner a peer after the revelations which had taken place as to excess profits, he would bring forward a motion not only for the abolition of the House of Lords, but for the abolition of the peerage. (Laughter.)

Shipping Changes in Australasia.

Important shipping changes are being made in this part of the world, reports the Consul-General, Mr. Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland, New Zealand, to his Government, in preparation for the post-war competition that is generally looked for, and in this the New Zealand Government is taking a deep interest. An Order in Council has just been issued prohibiting the transfer of New Zealand shipping to other flags.

The consolidation of steamship lines trading with Australasia has continued until practically all of the British shipping visiting this part of the world is under one combine, known as the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Co., the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand being the 1st to join the ranks. The combine now controls 305 steamers with a tonnage of 1,654,133. It is understood that the different units will operate their respective lines as formerly, but under the general management at headquarters in London. It is anticipated that this will give better service in general, but is not expected to improve freight rates. Few of the steamers of this combine touch American ports for business so American interests will not be affected to any great extent—for the present, at least. A few of the steamers of the Union Steamship Co. regularly visit the west coast of the United States and New Zealand and Australia, with cold storage facilities, might do well. There is a marked shortage in shipping space from New Zealand to the United States, as well as on the return voyage. Negotiations are under way for the organization of a new steamship company in New Zealand, with a capital of £5,000,000. It is said to be backed by prominent members of the Wellington Central Chamber of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Freights.

Meers, Wheelock and Co.'s Freight Market Report of October 11 states:—There is no change to report in our homeward freight markets either to Europe or America, as it is practically impossible to conclude any new business as long as charge continues in its present unsettled state. Rates to America via the Pacific are weak as there are some extra boats being put on the berth in the course of the next couple of months and as cargo is naturally scarce under present conditions the competition is keen for what little there is and we should not be surprised to see them decline still further in the near future. Coastwise—The coasting trade shows some improvement since last writing and a fair demand has set in more particularly from the Northern Ports but exports from Tientsin are being rather seriously affected by the floods.

Mining Regulations Amended in South Africa.

With reference to the notice in the Board of Trade Journal of December 4, 1913, relative to certain amendments to the Mines and Works Regulations, 1911, of the Union of South Africa, it is notified that a Supplement to the Union Government Gazette of 1st June contains a Government notice (No. 728) making various additional amendments to the above-mentioned regulations. These regulations, which, inter alia, aim at the prevention of accidents and the preservation of the health of the miner, are of interest to British manufacturers of mining machinery and equipment, inasmuch as they indicate certain requirements to which mining plant must conform. The above mentioned Supplement to the Gazette, containing the text of the amended regulations, may be consulted by British manufacturers of mining plant and equipment at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C. 2.

Japanese Sealskins in U.S.

At a recent sale of dressed, dyed and machined fur-seal skins for the account of the United States Government at St. Louis, Mo., the firm that conducts the sales also sold at auction 1,553 raw fur-seal skins for the account of the Japanese Government. The sale of Japanese seal skins brought a gross price of \$40,132, or an average of \$25.84 per skin. The skins from Japan were taken under and by authority of the Japanese Government from the herd resorting to Robben Island during the seasons of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. Information furnished by the Bureau of Fisheries to the Japanese Government, showing the excellent facilities and the satisfactory results obtained by the United States Government, doubtless had influenced the Japanese Government in making this shipment, which may lead to the establishment of an important branch of the fur-seal trade.

Coal Report.

Meers, Wheelock and Co.'s Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, October 11 states:—Japan Coal.—There has only been a very small amount of business done during the last two weeks:—Silver has declined so quickly and unexpectedly that both sellers and buyers hesitate to make any settlements. All the news from Japan points to a great shortage of stocks and consequently local consumers are getting anxious as to next year's supply, many enquiries are coming forward but sellers have not come to terms so far for the reasons stated above. Fashion Coal.—Output still very restricted. Kai-ping Coal.—Very little change has taken since last writing. Buyers are anxious to contract for next year's requirements but until freight arrangements have been concluded it is impossible to forecast prices. It is expected that quotations will be very much higher than those now current. Stocks are below the average and the demand exceeds the supply.

AUSTRIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Breakdown of Railway Services.

The Pest Naplo, in the report of an interview with the general manager of the Hungarian State Railways, gives an interesting revelation of the anarchical condition in which the Hungarian, and no doubt the Austrian, railways find themselves. This state of affairs explains to a great extent the inefficient food distribution which prevails, and the excessive prices of all kinds of foodstuffs and the total breakdown of the country's economic organization. The writer in the Pest Naplo introduces the interview with the following words:

"Railway traffic is daily becoming a matter of increasing difficulty, and a traveller finds himself confronted by greater and greater obstacles. The little dodge of going to the station an hour or two before the train starts has already become quite obsolete and useless. A reserved seat no longer commands any respect, and the sight of people riding on top of the carriages has become quite a common one. It is in vain that the less enterprising traveller gets up at five o'clock in the morning, for he does not even get so far as the platform, but waits until the evening, and even implores in vain, for at best he will only be admitted on the following morning."

The article goes on to say that the public usually lay the blame on the railway officials without realizing the enormous difficulties with which the railways have to contend. "In order to convey some idea of these difficulties," the writer continues we give below the information supplied to us by Mr. Tolnay, the general manager of the Hungarian State Railways. This is what Mr. Tolnay says on the subject:

"The working capacity of the railways is largely used for the war, and all the inconvenience from which the travelling public has to suffer is due to this fact. We cannot restrict the goods traffic any further owing to the vital importance of that traffic, so all restrictions have had to fall upon the passenger traffic. Statistics show that, as compared with pre-war times, the number of passengers has increased by 37 per cent., while the trains devoted to passenger traffic have decreased by 50 per cent., so that the trains have to carry three times the former number and each train has to do the work formerly done by three trains."

M. Tolnay also said that about the middle of September fresh restrictions will be introduced, and people will have to buy their tickets two days before they intend to travel, and will have to obtain a travelling permit from the authorities, whose business it will be to issue permits only to such persons as can prove the absolute necessity of the intended journey, and in every way establish a bona fide case.

M. Szomory tells the following story in *As Ujag*:

"When returning from the front I had to report at the Citadel at Lemberg, where there is a clearing station for soldiers coming and going on leave. I had some time to wait, so I occupied the time with watching the returning German soldiers, who reported to an under-officer. The N.C.O. took their papers, glanced at them and invariably said, 'Your leave will not expire for six days. Why have you returned before your time?' And the man would as invariably answer, 'Well, there is nothing to keep me at home, no beer, no nothing.' A second, a fourth, a fifth, all told the same story. Everyone began with the 'beer' and ended with the 'nothing.' The affair began to interest me. I talked with the soldiers and asked them about this curious situation. Most of them were Bavarians and they all agreed that the worst thing at home was that no beer was to be had, while at the front, apart from other things, they had plenty of it. 'At Vienna (continues M. Szomory) I found the same state of affairs among the soldiers on leave. Austrian soldiers, who have to report in another room, also return before their leave has expired. There, too, I have questioned. 'One cannot live at other day.'

IRISH MARRIAGES.

Some Interesting Figures.

James O'Donovan, writing in the *Daily News*, says:—The Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland just issued shows that the marriage rate is very low in Ireland—5.13 marriages per 1,000 of the population in 1916. In 1915 (the latest year of accurate comparison) 11.1 persons per 1,000 married in Ireland, 15.2 per 1,000 in Scotland, and 19.5 per 1,000 in England. The year was exceptional in England, for the rate was 15.9 persons per 1,000 in 1914.

Why is it that Irish marriages are so few? The answer is found in a table in the Registrar-General's Report, which is generally ignored, showing that in normal times Ireland has not been able to lay up any reserves of population. From 1908 to 1913, the year before the outbreak of the war, the births, deaths, and emigrants for Ireland were as follows:—

Births. Deaths. Emigrants.

Total—814,928 597,875 249,738.

In these eight years of growing prosperity Ireland lost on the balance 32,637 in population. People who think that there should be a large reserve of young men in Ireland forget the character of the emigration. It is an ascertained fact that more than four-fifths of the emigrants from Ireland are healthy young men and women between 15 and 35 years of age, and mainly unmarried. From the official returns I have calculated that from 1893 to 1913 the number of emigrants from Ireland numbered 760,000 souls. At least four-fifths of these were unmarried—person between 15 and 35 years of age, or 600,000—equal to almost one-seventh of the total population at the present time.

Added to this enormous exodus of youth, the question of late marriages in Ireland is a serious fact. The Irish Registrar-General notes the significant circumstance that persons contracting marriage in Ireland do not give their ages—'minor' or 'full age,' complying with the law. In 1916 only 23.6 per cent. of the husbands and 24.7 per cent. of the wives made definite statements of their age, the corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1914 being 99.4 and 99.3 respectively. The real explanation is that marriages in Ireland are delayed so long that the parties do not as a rule care to disclose their ages.

But notwithstanding late marriages the birth-rate in Ireland compares more than favourably with England and Scotland, where marriages take place much earlier and the rate, as mentioned, is considerably higher. From 1901 to 1915 the birth-rate declined in England and Wales from 28.5 to 22 per 1,000, and in Scotland from 29.5 to 23 per 1,000, while in Ireland it declined from only 22.7 to 22.0. But for the relative fruitfulness of Irish marriages Ireland could never have maintained its population at its present level in the face of adverse political and economic conditions extending over a long period.

home," they say; "there is nothing to be had at home, and if there were anything one cannot afford the price. And there is no beer either, and a man doesn't go on leave to live in misery. I'd rather go back." I asked them, "What about the front?" "Oh, there we have everything—bread, beer, and tobacco, too." That they have everything at the front I know from personal experience, but that there should be nothing of all these in Vienna is what I should not have expected. In Vienna there is but one thing—meat—but of bread, beer, and tobacco there is hardly an ounce. There are three beerless days, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday; on other days one can get beer from 7 to 10 p.m. In restaurants a glass of beer can be obtained so long as the stock lasts, but as a rule it does not last very long. Before the war the Viennese people used for the sake of convenience to order a barrel of beer at a time, but now they rejoice if they can get a glassful every day.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

Drug Destined for Hongkong.

At the M. zagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. B. N. Aghave, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson charged two Chinese (1) Ah Wong Ah Ghee and (2) Ohing Fong Kong Yang with being in possession of 7 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 525 without a permit, and abettment.

The case for the prosecution was that on receipt of certain information by Inspector Hudson, the house and movements of the accused were watched for several days. After the information was verified, Inspector Hudson accompanied by Sub-Inspector Jilami and a party of Excise seprys proceeded to Kamatipura 3rd Lane on the night of the 16th instant at about 9.30 p.m. and there remained concealed awaiting the arrival of accused No. 2. At about 9.45 p.m. the second accused arrived and went up to the house of the first accused. After about 15 minutes Mr. Hudson and his party followed him and raided the house and caught both the accused red-handed.

Both the accused were seated at a table. The first accused had a bundle of notes in his hand and was counting them and the second accused had a pair of scales in his hand—in one pan of which there were 80 rupees and in the other a cake of opium and they were actually weighing the stuff. The house was then searched and the rest of the opium was found and seized along with Rs. 524-8-0 that were on the table. The second accused is a carpenter on board a steamer running between Bangkok, Hongkong and Bombay. He purloined opium from the first accused and exported it to Bangkok and Hongkong for illicit sale.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and they were, at the request of counsel for the defence, given an option to pay a fine. The magistrate fined first accused Rs. 300 and the second Rs. 200.

The opium and the pair of scales were confiscated and the money seized along with the opium was returned to the accused.

ALIENS IN INDIA.

Importance of Registration.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on August 14, the Hon. R. J. Saabha Oase Law said that from the bitter experience they had gathered during the war it had grown to be a matter of the utmost importance that aliens here should be registered and allowed to carry on business under license, so far as the existing treaty conditions with alien nations would allow. The system of registration and license would show at a glance the value of the interest which any alien nation might possess here, and should occasion strife, enable the Government effectively to adopt protective measures.

Aliens should never be allowed to create any substantial and permanent interest here by holding real estate, by carrying on banking or insurance business, by taking up franchises of public utility, and by acquiring and exploiting mineral rights necessary for war purposes. The chamber has suggested to the Government that the ideal to be always kept in view was to have all vital industries worked, financed and managed in India with British and Indian capital and labour.

Another point was that if the countries within the Empire would agree to mutual co-operation for the development of its respective units, the Empire would require very little help from outside and be in a position of advantage. Commerce among the respective units of the Empire should be regulated so that each should have scope to supply its own wants as far as possible and draw upon the other units for those which it could not satisfy with its own resources.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$350
North China b. 1.115
Unions n. \$800
Yangtzes n. ex 75 \$201

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131
H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$78
Steamboats b. \$17.50
Indos (Del.) b. \$123
Indos (Pref.) b. \$35
Shells n. 107/6
Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$85
Malabons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats b. 1.14
Raubas b. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$86
Kowloon Docks b. \$120
Shai Docks n. 1.72

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$88
H. K. Estates b. \$5.75
K'loon Lands n. \$30
Shai Lands s. 1.74
West Points n. \$85
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 1.160
Kung Yiks b. 1.154
Shai Cottons b. 1.114
Yangtzepeos b. 1.534
Orientals b. 1.344

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61
China Light & P. b. \$1.10
Providents n. \$714
Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$21
Green Islands b. \$7.35
H. K. Electric b. \$148
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes b. \$30
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. \$6.20
Trams, Peak, old s. \$81
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons b. \$5.50
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2774
30 d/s 2776
60 d/s 2784
4 m/s 2784
T/T Shanghai 28/4
T/T Singapore 1214
T/T Japan 1224
T/T India Nom.
T/T Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco co & New York } 63
T/T Java 147 1/2
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 3.66
Demand, Paris 3.66 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 278 1/2
4 m/s. D/P 279
6 m/s. L/C 279 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 279 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York } 64 1/2
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 3.81
6 m/s. France 3.86
Demand, Germany 63 1/2
Demand, New York 63 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 126
Demand, Singapore 124
On Haiphong 44 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 44 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 58 1/2
Sovereign 7.45 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.80
Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB. \$190:
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 24 1/2 di.
Chinese, 10 " 24 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2 prem.
Hongkong 10 " 14 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Bernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Raymond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 11.55 P.M. EVERY 5 MIN.
11.55 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
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3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

RIGHT CARS: 1.30 P.M. and 3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.55 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS: 1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
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RIGHT CARS on Week Days: 1.30 P.M. and 3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every half hour.

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2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.45 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

RIGHT CARS on Week Days: 1.30 P.M. and 3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.55 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS: 1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.15 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.45 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

RIGHT CARS on Week Days: 1.30 P.M. and 3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.55 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS: 1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.15 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.
3.45 A.M. to 4.

